MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

30 APRIL 1982

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Three Iraqi planes were destroyed and hundreds of Iraqis were killed, wounded or captured during a heavy attack launched by Iranian forces all along the frontline, according to unscheduled Tehran radio announcements on 30 April. One announcement predicted that the "moment of victory is here" and reported that Iranian troops are hurrying toward Khuninshahr. Ayatollah Emami Kashani likewise told a Tehran Friday prayer session that Iranian troops have crossed the Karun River and are proceeding toward the city, AFP reported.

An Iraqi communique carried by Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio said Iranian forces attacked Iraqi units in the Susangerd and Ahvaz regions and described Iranian losses during the fighting in Ahvaz as "grave." The communique claimed that Iraqi forces have crushed and surrounded Iranian forces in the Susangerd region. The commander of the Iraqi 3d Corps said large numbers of Iranian forces have started to surrender their, INA reported. According to a communique, Iraqi planes launched attacks on Iranian units in Ahvaz and Susangerd, inflicting "grave losses" on Iranian personnel and equipment. An Iranian fighter plane was shot down in the Ahvaz sector according to a military source cited by Voice of the Masses radio.

Iran

Shari'atmadari-CIA Link -- Documents revealing Ayatollah Kazem Shari'atmadari's connection with the CIA were presented by Majlis Deputy Speaker Musavi-Kho'ini during a Tehran television interview, IRNA reported. According to the documents, Shari'atmadari cooperated with the ex-shah's intelligence organization, SAVAK. In view of his good relations with SAVAK, the CIA decided to find out whether Shari'atmadari could serve U.S. interests in Iran, seeking to make him a religious authority popular with Muslims in Iran and the region.

Oil Sale -- The DPRK will purchase 4 million tons of Iranian oil over a 4-year period as part of a protocol signed by Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi and DPRK Premier Yi Chong-ok, Tehran radio reported.

Iraq

Iraq has addressed an urgent invitation to convene a special session of the Arab Parliamentary Union to discuss developments in the Iran-Iraq war, particularly the Syrian stand, Voice of Lebanon radio reported citing Walid al-Khishali, head of a parliamentary delegation currently visiting Beirut. Earlier, INA reported that Al-Khishali met with PLO Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and briefed 'Arafat on the repercussions of Syria's decision to close the border with Iraq and halt the flow of Iraqi oil through Syrian territory. Al-Khishali warned that this decision would undoubtedly harm Iraq, Syria and Lebanon.

Israel

West Bank Disturbances -- An Arab youth was killed by IDF gunfire during a demonstration in the village of Si'ir near Hebron, Jerusalem radio reported. The demonstration followed the previously reported death of another Si'ir resident near Hebron. Meanwhile, an Arab youth who was wounded last week died in the hospital. An IDF officer and two Israeli civilians were slightly injured by stone-throwing demonstrators in the Hebron and Nabulus areas, according to another radio report.

Abu-Hatzera Resignation -- The TAMI executive approved Aharon abu-Hatzera's resignation from the Cabinet and decided that Aharon Uzan should replace him as labor, social welfare and immigrant absorption minister, Jerusalem radio reported. Abu-Hatzera will remain TAMI's leader.

Labor and Social Welfare Minister abu-Hatzera submitted a letter of resignation to the prime minister's office 30 April, Jerusalem radio reported.

Lebanon

AFP will stop transmitting news from Beirut, according to Voice of Lebanon radio.

Syria

Warning to Lebanon -- 'Asim Qansu, head of the Syrian Ba'th Party's Lebanese branch, said in an interview with MONDAY MORNING that a Syrian-Israeli war will break out if Israel invades southern Lebanon. If the Israelis attack Syrian positions in the Al-Biqa' Valley or elsewhere, Syria will respond "decisively." Syria knows that in a conflict with Israel it may suffer severe losses and even lose more territory, he indicated, but "such losses don't matter to us as much as the necessity of maintaining our will to fight." Israel must take into account that Syria's war decision is "serious, firm and irreversible," Qansu said.

Reconnaisance Planes -- The Syrian Air Force has received MiG-25 photo reconnaissance aircraft from the Soviet Union, according to the Israeli paper HA'ARETZ.

Egypt

NDP Changes -- Impending changes in the National Democratic Party will be limited, according to an AL-AKHBAR report cited by MENA. Vacant posts will be filled, AL-AKHBAR said, and the changes will also affect a small number of party members in the governorates.

Tabah Talks -- Egyptian-Israeli meetings to discuss implementation of the agreement on the method for settling the Tabah border dispute will start in Tel Aviv on 3 May, Cairo radio reported. The first meeting will focus on temporary security arrangements for Tabah during the arbitration period and on the procedures for conciliation and arbitration, according to MENA.

Saudi Arabia

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Saudi Arabia for a short visit, Riyadh radio reported. 'Arafat was later received by King Khalid ibn 'Abd 'Abd al-'Aziz, SPA noted.

YAR

Government troops engaged in fierce battles south of San'a' with forces of the opposition Democratic National Front, Monte Carlo radio reported citing front sources in Aden.

Afghanistan

A Soviet Army captain held prisoner by Hezbi Islami rebels in southeastern Afghanistan told Western newsmen that Afghan rebels destroyed 25 MiG planes and 13 helicopters in Sabotage operations against the Soviet base at Bagram, AFP reported. The captain spoke of discontent among Soviet troops in the country and predicted that the Babrak Karmal regime will shortly be overthrown.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 084

30 April 1982

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW 1

AFGHANISTAN

CSSR Daily Interviews Politburo Member [Bratislava PRAVDA 27 Apr] C 1
USSR's Makeyev, Delegation Depart 29 Apr C 2
Ziray Holds Talks With Bulgarian Delegation C 2
Ratebzad Meets With Bulgarian Delegation C 2
Keshtmand, Ratebzad Meet Libyan Delegation C 2
AFP Interviews Rebel-Held Soviet POW's C 3
JASARAT Reports on Fighting in Provinces [Karachi 22 Apr] C 4
Briefs: Soviet Wheat Aid C 4

INDIA

Clarifications Sought on Resuming No-War Talks E 1
Repatriation of Detainees in Pakistan Demanded E 1

PAKISTAN

Government Refuses To Accept EEC Protest F 1
DPRK Premier Arrives on 'Brief' Visit 29 April F 1
Meets With Haq F 1
Banquet Remarks F 2
Saudi Information Minister Arrives in Islamabad F 2
Meet Haq, Others F 2
Visits Refugee Camp F 3
JASARAT Denounces Gandhi Policy on Muslims [22 Apr] F 3

IRAN

Iranians Launch Offensive on Southern Front I 1
Road Liberated I 1
AFP Report I 1
Military-Guards Communique I 1
Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique 870 I 3
Ministry Releases Document on Iraqi 'Crimes' I 3
IRNA: Kurds Successfully Attack Iraqi Bases I 4
Rafsanjani Speaks on Status of Guards Corps I 4

Montazeri Comments on Job of Guards Corps I 6
DPRK Premier, Delegation Conclude Visit I 7
Talks End I 7
Oil, Other Agreements I 7
Musavi Interview I 8
Khomeyni Office Directive on Visits, Payment I 9
Khomeyni Identifies Economic Priorities of State I 9
Central Bank Publishes Report on Inflation I 10
Briefs: New Television Relay I 10

CSSR DAILY INTERVIEWS POLITBURO MEMBER

AU281926 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Apr 82 p 6

[Kabul correspondent Dusan Brabec interview with Dr Najibollah, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo: "Four Years Since the April Revolution" -- place, date not given]

[Excerpts] The contribution of the 4 years since the advent of a democratic regime in Afghanistan on 27 April 1978 was the topic of my discussion with Dr Najibollah, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], who is also in charge of leading the state security bodies. In the discussion, the Afghan representative said, among other things:

"When the West succeeded [following Hafizollah Amin's coming to power] in turning the course of domestic political events in its favor, it also strove to coordinate the forces of the Afghan reaction that had fled abroad. A fat dollar assistance for supplying arms to refugees recruited from 80 refugee camps in Pakistan and for paying professional cutthroats from the United States, Great Britain, Egypt and China acting there as military instructors was designed to undermine the new regime from the outside. However, the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan were speaking out at mass rallies in favor of a remedy of the mistakes. That is why the healthy forces in the party, in an endeavor to free the revolution of dangerous crisis tendencies and to save the population from the plans of the class enemies, began to prepare the second stage of the April Revolution. In accordance with the valid treaty on friendship and mutual assistance, we requested the Soviet Union's military assistance.

"Comrade Babrak Karmal always says that if the Soviet Union had not come to help Afghanistan in December 1979, the freedom and independence of the country would have been dangerously threatened," stresses Comrade Najibollah, who goes on to say: "The onset of the second stage of the revolution marked a fundamental turnabout. Whereas up to that point the implementation of revolutionary accomplishments had shown a downward trend, now we are marching forward. We do not pretend that we no longer have any difficulties. Only now, after the March national conference of the party, we are completing the organizational structure in all basic party organizations by issuing party membership cards. We are completing the registration of party members and mobilizing the party ranks. Today we know exactly that the PDPA has 62,000 members who must -- together with the 65,000 members of the youth organization DYOA, the 35,000 young pioneers, the 50,000 members of the women's organization DWOA, the 180,000 trade unionists in industrial plants and the 140,000 cooperative farmers -- in a highly principled patriotic struggle correct the mistakes of the preceding period.

That is not all; we must regain the lost trust of the people. However, due to the high-principled nature of our policy, we are succeeding in fulfilling this sensitive task. Jointly and in unity, we will successfully defend the revolution.

"A truly democratic approach to carrying out land reform, the determined endeavor to build up the backward industrial and power base, the struggle against illiteracy while respecting all national and religious traditions -- that is our revolutionary task today.

We will concentrate our forces on the struggle against domestic and foreign reaction, which is waging a treacherous undeclared aggressive war against our people. However, we know that our struggle is just and that we have on our side our most faithful friend, the Soviet Union, the socialist countries and all forces of progress. The party and state leadership continuously strengthen the links with the people and we therefore trust that our revolution will be successful."

USSR'S MAKEYEV, DELEGATION DEPART 29 APRIL

LD291646 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] The USSR delegation led by Makeyev, deputy chairman of that country's Council of Ministers, which came to Kabul at the invitation of the DRA Revolutionary Council and Council of Ministers to attend the fourth auspicious anniversary of the April Revolution, left today for its country.

At Kabul International Airport the delegation was seen off by Mahmud Barialay, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; 'Abdolmajid Sarboland, deputy chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers; some members of the party's Central Committee; a deputy minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the USSR ambassador in Kabul and some of this embassy's staff.

ZIRAY HOLDS TALKS WITH BULGARIAN DELEGATION

LD270928 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, Politburo member and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the National Committee of the National Fatherland Front [NFF], today received M.D. Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and his entourage.

The meeting was attended by the Bulgarian ambassador to Kabul. NFF activities and other topics of interest were discussed.

RATEBZAD MEETS WITH BULGARIAN DELEGATION

LD300638 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0439 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Kabul, 29 Apr (BAKHTAR) -- Dr. Anahita Ratebzad, member of Politburo of the Central Committee of the PDPA and president of Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization of the DRA, met with M. Grigorov, deputy president of the State Council of People's Republic of Bulgaria and the members of his delegation who had come here to participate at the 4th anniversary of April Revolution.

They discussed matters of mutual interest in an atmosphere of cordiality.

KESHTMAND, RATEBZAD MEET LIBYAN DELEGATION

LD300710 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0445 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Kabul, 29 Apr (BAKHTAR) -- Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of Politburo of the Central Committee of the PDPA and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the DRA, received the visiting delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah who had come to Kabul to participate in the 4th anniversary of April Revolution here today.

Later, Dr. Anahita Ratebzad, member of Politburo of the Central Committee of the PDPA CC and president of Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization of the DRA, also met in her office with the visiting delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

They discussed matters of mutual interest during these meetings.

AFP INTERVIEWS REBEL-HELD SOVIET POW'S

BK291439 Hong Kong AFP in English 1352 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Allah Jirga, Afghanistan, 29 Apr (AFP) -- A Soviet Army captain held prisoner by Afghan rebels here complained to Western newsmen today about how the Red Army was being run in Afghanistan and predicted that the Babrak Karmal regime would be toppled shortly.

Aleksandr Petrovich Siddielniko, 20, and four other Soviet prisoners of war are held in a camp of the Muslim rebel Hezb-e Elsami group in this southeastern Afghan town.

Capt. Siddielniko, whose words were translated first into Iranian [as received], then into English, said the situation was so bad that (pro-Soviet Afghan) "President Babrak Karmal will be overthrown soon, and nobody knows how long the Soviet Union will have to support his successor."

He said that since he was posted in November 1980 to a tank unit belonging to one of six regiments protecting the Soviet air base at Baghram, Afghan rebels had conducted three successful sabotage missions there.

They destroyed 25 MiG fighter planes and 13 helicopters, he said, adding that he was captured while helping to move out tanks wrecked by the rebels at Sharikar, near Baghram.

"I left my tank to walk alone to a nearby village I thought was secure," he said. "I was captured by four armed mujahidin (Afghan rebels)."

Soviet officers at the Baghram base "talk openly about their discontent and ask, 'for what purpose did we come here?'" the captain said, adding that "soldiers complain about mismanagement in the army."

He also opposed very strict security measures which, he said, kept him from going on home leave even once in 20 months to his native Zapparoja in the Ukraine.

"We are supposed to stay in Afghanistan for 2 years, but the term can be extended without any home leave," he explained.

Capt. Siddielniko told reporters who secretly crossed the border from Pakistan that he hoped to return to the Soviet Union one day, although he ran the risk of being executed for treason.

With shaved head and looking pale, surrounded by rebels wielding captured Soviet Kalashnikov assault rifles, he said the treatment he received from the rebels convinced him that he would not be executed.

Another recently captured Soviet soldier, 19-year-old Private Valeriy Yurkevich Kissilov, said he fell into rebel hands as he attempted to desert during a search mission in an Afghan village.

Camp Commander Zafaruddin Khan meanwhile said the two soldiers did not know of the existence of the three other Soviet POW's held at Allah Jirga. But would not reveal the reasons for this measure.

The other three were taken prisoner nearly a year ago.

One of them, Mohammed Yazkuviev Kuli, a Tazik, agreed to be converted to Islam and says he wants to fight (?along side) the rebels against the Soviet occupation.

He lives in a state of semi-freedom in the mountainous area surrounding the Allah Jirga camp.

The other two, Sergeant Yuriy Grigorevich Povarnitsin and Private Valeriy Anatolievich Didenko are kept under guard in one of the camp's countless adobe huts.

They looked pale and drawn today, but told newsmen they were treated well by their captors.

JASARAT REPORTS ON FIGHTING IN PROVINCES

GF271755 Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 22 Apr 82

[Text] New Delhi, 21 Apr (APP/AAP) -- The puppet Afghan Government troops, during a weeklong offensive against the Afghan mujahidin in Baghlan, Zabol, and Nangarhar Provinces, killed 79 persons. In a Pashto language paper published by the government, these persons were called bandits. In a government attack against mujahidin on 6 April in (Kashkak), 16 freedom fighters were killed, and it was announced by the government that in Nangarhar Province a group of bandits was routed.

The Afghan mujahidin have increased their activities in the Kabul region and surrounding areas. According to reports received, gunshots were being heard in Kabul city. During the past few months the shelling has been intense. Mujahidin killed six of Karmal's soldiers on a patrol within the city. They also killed three Soviet soldiers riding in a jeep.

The Paghman area north of Kabul is a mujahidin stronghold and the attacks are organized from this area. On 16 April the villages in this area were heavily bombed, destroying many houses.

In the Nad-e 'Ali region of Qandahar, as a reaction to the use of napalm by government forces, 25 government soldiers defected to the mujahidin. According to reports received from across the border, the Soviets used napalm on 4 April against the mujahidin and the local population after they failed to crush the resistance by any other means. When the news about the use of napalm reached Qandahar, a group of soldiers held a meeting and, as a result, on 11 April, they defected to the mujahidin with their rifles and equipment.

BRIEFS

SOVIET WHEAT AID -- The Soviet Union has sent 5,000 tons of enriched threshed wheat to Afghanistan worth R1,377,000. Fazl Rahim Mohmand, minister of agriculture and land reform, signed aid receipt documents on behalf of Afghanistan. [Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 18 Apr 82 GF]

CLARIFICATIONS SOUGHT ON RESUMING NO-WAR TALKS

BK300911 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] India has sought Pakistan's clarification on resumption of talks on a no-war pact rather than on a joint commission. This follows President Ziaul Haq's recent press interview in which he has reportedly advanced the idea.

In a written reply the external affairs minister informed the Rajya Sabha today that his Pakistani counterpart has reiterated the desire to pursue both the proposals as envisaged in the joint press statement issued on the 1st of February this year. Rao told the house that he had received the message from the Pakistan ambassador in New Delhi on the 24th of this month reiterating that country's commitment to pursue the two proposals.

The minister also informed the house that India has taken serious objection to the Pakistani President Ziaul Haq's remarks in a recent interview with an Indian journalist that Gilgit, Hunza and Skardu in the Pak-occupied Kashmir are parts of the country.

He said India's well-known position that judicially and constitutionally those territories are parts of Jammu and Kashmir was reiterated to Pakistan's charge d'affaires in New Delhi.

Rao told the members that only after Pakistan's reply clarifying its stand on the matter could India know what they had in mind. We on our part are committed to having friendly and harmonious relations with Pakistan in all bilateral spheres, the external affairs minister added.

In reply to another question, Narasimha Rao reiterated India's determination to safeguard its security interest in view of Pakistan's attempts to acquire nuclear weapons. He said while India adheres to its policy to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, it is also following Pakistan's nuclear developments on a continuing basis.

Rao also said that India and Pakistan will shortly enter into an agreement for reciprocating consular facilities to prisoners. Replying to a supplementary, Narasimha Rao informed the house that as per government's information 10 persons have been detained in Pakistan jails for not having valid travel documents. The matter has been taken up with the Pakistan Government and they have been urged to expedite repatriation of these prisoners to India.

REPATRIATION OF DETAINEES IN PAKISTAN DEMANDED

BK291026 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] India has protested to Pakistan for maltreatment of 10 Indian nationals in prison at Sukkur jail for the last 8 years and called for their immediate repatriation. External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao told the Lok Sabha during question hour that these persons were initially detained for 3 months for entering that country without valid documents. As a result of maltreatment during their subsequent long detention, six of them lost their mental balance and some others their eyesight.

Answering a volley of questions, Rao said the Indian Embassy in Islamabad was instructed to take up the matter with Pakistan authorities as soon as the Indian government came to know the plight of the prisoners through our consul general in Karachi. An aide memoire was sent to Pakistan on the 17th of last month and a reminder was sent last week. Rao said Pakistan's reply is still awaited. The minister informed that the consular access has been agreed to between India and Pakistan. He expressed the hope that this will ensure better treatement to the detainees.

GOVERNMENT REFUSES TO ACCEPT EEC PROTEST

BK200341 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Pakistan has refused to accept a formal protest which the Belgian Embassy sought to lodge with it on behalf of the Council of Ministers of the European Economic Community [EEC] against its inability to receive a European Parliamentary delegation headed by Gerard Israel, a French member of the European Parliament.

It was officially stated in Islamabad today that the Government of Pakistan on an enquiry had learned that Israel was a deputy general secretary of the universal Israelite alliance. It was further learned that the purpose of the delegation's visit was to discuss with Afghan refugees the occupation of their territory by the Soviet Union.

Subsequently, (Egon Clash), vice president of the European Parliament was told that inclusion of Mr Israel in any delegation which intended to visit Pakistan to meet the Afghan refugees would be misunderstood not only by the refugees but also by the people of Pakistan.

In spite of that, the Belgian Embassy at Islamabad made an official approach to the Pakistan Foreign Office to say that the European Parliament wished to send a delegation to Pakistan in connection with preparing a report on Afghanistan. This request came as a surprise to the Government of Pakistan as its advice had not been heeded. On the contrary, the representative of the European Parliament at Islamabad made a demarche to the Foreign Office accusing the Pakistan Government of discrimination against Gerard Israel.

The Pakistan Government has made excessive efforts to convey to the European Parliament that because of the strong feelings of the people of Pakistan and of the Afghan refugees on the question of Israel and anything connected with it the inclusion of Gerard Israel in the delegation was not desirable. The feelings in Muslim countries were already inflamed and sentiments of the peoples in these countries as much as in Pakistan have become further surcharged on account of Al-Aqsa incident. The people of Pakistan have shown (?unequivocal) solidarity with the people of Palestine on the 14th of this month.

Under the circumstances, the visit of the European Parliamentary delegation, as it was constituted, was (?deemed) not desirable. It should be appreciated that the visit of the delegation which disregarded the sensitivities of the people it wished to work with would have been counterproductive.

DPRK PREMIER ARRIVES ON 'BRIEF' VISIT 29 APRIL

BK291538 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] DPRK Prime Minister Yi Chong-ok arrived in Islamabad this evening on a brief visit. Federal Education Minister Mohammad Ali Khan and high officials welcomed him at the airport. It is expected that Yi Chong-ok will call on President Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi tonight and later attend a reception to be hosted by Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan in his honor.

Meets With Haq

BK300418 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Prime Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Yi Chong-ok arrived in Islamabad this evening and later called on President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq.

During the meeting, the president congratulated him on the 70th birth anniversary of President Kim Il-song and said he was expecting to attend the celebrations himself but could not do so due to some personal engagements.

Premier Yi Chong-ok extended to the president an invitation to visit his country. The DPRK prime minister attended tonight a dinner hosted by the foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan.

Banquet Remarks

BK300614 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Prime Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea [DPRK], Yi Chong-ok, has said that his country highly respected its friendly relations with Pakistan and would make all possible efforts to further improve them. He stated this while speaking at a dinner hosted in his honor by Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan yesterday.

He said that his country had always had a keen interest in the efforts being made by the people of Pakistan to establish a new, prosperous and independent society and expressed great pleasure over the extraordinary achievements they have scored in different fields. The grand success achieved by Pakistan in its economic reconstruction and development has encouraged the people of new developing countries.

He thanked the government and the people of Pakistan for their support on the issue of reunification of the two parts of Korea.

Speaking on the occasion, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan said that the visit of the DPRK premier had provided an opportunity to exchange views on matters of mutual interest and it would further strengthen existing friendly relations between the two countries. The relations between the two countries will set a good example of the best way for two countries with different social systems to improve their relations for the benefit of the two peoples.

Earlier, Yi Chong-ok called on President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq. During this meeting, the president congratulated him on the 70th birth anniversary of President Kim Il-song. Premier Yi Chong-ok invited the president of Pakistan to visit his country.

SAUDI INFORMATION MINISTER ARRIVES IN ISLAMABAD

BK271638 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Saudi Arabian Information Minister 'Abduh Yamani said that the spirit of solidarity manifested by Pakistanis on the occasion of the day of solidarity with Palestinians has been highly appreciated by King Khalid and the Government of Saudi Arabia. He was talking to newsmen on his arrival in Islamabad on a 3-day official visit to Pakistan. Pakistan's Information and Broadcasting Minister Raja Mohammad Zafarul Haq received the distinguished guest at the airport.

During his stay in Pakistan, the Saudi minister will hold talks with Federal Information and Broadcasting Minister Raja Mohammad Zafarul Haq and call on Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan. He will also go to Tarbela. He is also expected to call on the president.

Meets Haq, Others

BK300501 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Saudi Arabian Information Minister Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani called on President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi last evening. Federal Information and Broadcasting Minister Raja Mohammad Zafarul Haq, Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs S. Shahnawaz and the Saudi charge d'affaires were also present on the occasion. After the meeting, a dinner was hosted in which high officials, senior editors and others also participated.

Visits Refugee Camp

BK291325 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Saudi Information Minister 'Abduh Yamani visited an Afghan refugee tented village at Nashirbagh near Peshawar this morning. Talking to the refugees, he said that he had brought a message of good wishes for them from King Khalid, Crown Prince Fahd and the people of Saudi Arabia as they were very much concerned over their plight. He said Islam was a religion of peace and reconstruction for which the people of Afghanistan were fighting today. He expressed the confidence that they would ultimately succeed in their struggle through steadfastness, courage and determination.

He advised the refugees to pay greater attention to equipping their children with the Islamic education and bringing them up in accordance with the teachings of Islam so that they should be able to defend Islam in a better way. He also prayed for the success of the mujahidin-i-Islam everywhere in the world and for the return of the Afghan refugees to their country with honor and dignity.

The Saudi information minister highly praised President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, the Government and the people of Pakistan for providing relief to the Afghan refugees, thereby proving that Islamic brotherhood was above everything. On this occasion he announced a donation of 5 million riyals on behalf of King Khalid and Crown Prince Fahd for the welfare of the Afghan refugees before the month of Ramadan as a token of sympathy with them.

Later, 'Abduh Yamani inspected a dispensary set up by the Saudi Red Crescent and a refugee school at the tented village.

The Saudi information minister was accompanied by Federal Information Minister Raja Mohammad Zafarul Haq during the visit.

JASARAT DENOUNCES GANDHI POLICY ON MUSLIMS

GF280702 Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 22 Apr 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Bravado"]

[Text] During a press conference held at Riyadh at the end of her 4-day visit to Saudi Arabia, the Indian prime minister, Indira Gandhi, used a language of diplomacy and strategy which was neither truthful nor in conformance with historical facts. While playing up kind thoughts toward Pakistan, she said that "if we had not accepted the formation of Pakistan, there would have been no partition of India," and that India wants good relations with all her neighbors, including Pakistan.

The events during the long historical struggle of the Muslims for freedom in the subcontinent are known to the whole world and are now a part of history. The world watched those events. And today, who would believe that the Indian National Congress Party had presented them with Pakistan on a platter as she says? Or, that if the Congress had not agreed, there would have been no Pakistan today.

Today even, the story of Congress-British collusion against Pakistan is being revealed and unfolded before the people. The martyrdom of millions of Muslims and the emigration of millions more from their old country to Pakistan, and the efforts of the opponents of Pakistan to destroy it through various means, even after it had come into existence, are no secret at all. There are living eyewitnesses to these sinister designs. Therefore, the present claim of Indira Gandhi which deletes the sacrifices of the millions of Muslims contradicts history and facts.

As far as India's desire for neighborly relations is concerned, Indira Gandhi may make such "claims," but in practice she has caused tension in the whole region and considers this region as her personal reserve.

The Kashmir problem, repeated aggressions against Pakistan, the aggression of 1971 and separation of a part of Pakistan from the main body, are facts that cannot be denied and, in their presence, no other leader except Indira Gandhi would dare say the things she said in her press conference at Riyadh.

The most ridiculous aspect of the press conference was when the Indian prime minister blatently said: "The minorities in India are safe. In this regard, the Indian record is glorious. Considering the great population of India, the racial incidents are very few and insignificant."

We should not say that the Indian prime minister considers the whole world as full of fools or that the world would accept her claims with closed eyes. But we must say that only she is capable of such untruths.

How India treats its minorities can be judged by how the harijans, who are at the receiving end of the worst prejudices, are being treated. However, the main target of the Hindu majority and the Indian Government is the Muslims in India. Both have not only planned to crush the Muslims socially and economically, but also to finish them through genocide. And this scheme has been in practice for the past 30 or 35 years.

According to the officially published figures, there is an anti-Muslim riot in some part of India every 20 hours. Muslims have only a nominal representation in government services and, whenever they are found making headway in business or industry, they are made targets of racism and are quickly reduced to poverty.

The secretary general of the British Indian Muslim Relief Committee, in a telegram sent to Prince Fahd in connection with Indira Gandhi's visit there, said that so far 500,000 Muslims have been killed in Indian race riots and the damage done to the Muslim mosques and property amounts to 60 million rupees.

In 1980 alone, 428 racial riots were planned and executed. These facts speak for themselves. The fact is that the Indian Government itself is a danger, not only to Muslims within India, but to all minorities living there. It is a kind of government which cherishes neither democratic nor moral values.

It is the moral duty of all revolutionary countries of the world not to be misled by the false propaganda of Indira Gandhi and to help the people who are being subjected to genocide.

IRANIANS LAUNCH OFFENSIVE ON SOUTHERN FRONT

LD301033 Tehran IRNA in English 0904 GMT 30 Apr 82

["Heavy Offensive Launched" -- IRNA headline]

[Text] Tehran, 30 Apr (IRNA) -- The Islamic combatants of Iran have started a heavy offensive [on the] southern fronts known as "in the name of God, the annihilator of oppressors," in the early hours of this morning. First reports indicate that Iraqi troops sustained smashing blows. Many Iraqi soldiers have been captured and a large amount of ammunitions were seized by the Iranian defenders. During this operation so far a large area of Iranian territory was recaptured.

Road Liberated

LD301110 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1048 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] At 1100 IRNA reported that the Ahvaz-Khuninshahr road has been liberated up to 25 km from Khuninshahr. Up to the time of the transmission of IRNA's report, the forces of Islam were holding the initiative in the operations and the defenders of Islam, by relying upon their faith and upon divine assistance, were achieving new victories at every moment.

AFP Report

NC301003 Paris AFP in Enblish 0953 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Tehran, 30 Apr (AFP) -- Iranian troops have crossed the Karun River on their way to the oil port of Khuninshahr (formerly Khorramshahr), an Iranian clerical leader reported today.

Ayatollah Emami Kashani, reporting on a general Iranian offensive that began early today on the southern war front with Iraq, reported at a Tehran Friday prayer session that "I have just received news from an informed source saying that the fighters of Islam have crossed the Karun River and are now headed towards Khuninshahr (Khorramshahr)."

Khuninshahr, a large Iranian port that was one of the focal points of the initial Iraqi offensive in September 1980, has been surrounded but never taken by Iraqi forces, according to Iranian accounts.

Its resistance prompted Iranian authorities to rebaptize the city Khuninshahr, meaning the City of Blood.

Ayatollah Kashani, whose message was broadcast live on Iranian television, added that "heavy losses have been inflicted on the aggressor."

After long battles, Iraqi forces were able to take the port of Khuninshahr located on the western side of the Karun River. Despite several attempts, they were unable to extend the front line beyond the river, which has for several months served as the front line in the southern war theater.

Military-Guards Communique

LD301206 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1042 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Joint communique No 2 of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in connection with the Bayt al-Moqaddas operations]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. In the name of God, the crusher of oppressors. Mohammad is the apostle of God. "The prophet and those who are with him are harsh toward the infidels, but are merciful among themselves." [Koranic verse]

Zealous and powerful combatants of Islam: Peace be upon you. Arms-carrying believers: Glory to you. Self-sacrificing lovers of God's path: Forward. Forward, Oh you combatants seeking the ideology of the Koran and the path of Hoseyn in the Karbala' of Khuzestan. Now Khuninshahr, this city of blood, the city of resistance, the city of martyrdom and devotion, the city of struggles and the city of children of Islam, awaits you. It has waited for 18 months, the period during which a nation has resisted and remained patient. Liberation of Khuninshahr from the claws of Saddamist usurpers and invaders, during the Bayt al-Moqaddas [Holy Place, presumably Jerusalem] operations, will make it a trench for certain liberation of Jerusalem, this dear city of Muslims, from the claws of the Zionist usurpers and plunderers. It will become a trench for destruction of the enemies of Islam.

Muslim and heroic Islamic nation of Iran: Following the vast and extensive Bayt al-Moqaddas operations, which started in the early hours of this morning under the code name of Ya 'Ali ibn 'Abu Talib, the epic-making combatants of the corps of Islam continue to deliver their smashing blows at the misled invaders. These operations, which were started for the purpose of destroying the enemy forces and liberating our homeland's towns and villages up to the border, have spread along all southern fronts, on the axes west of Ahvaz and south of Susangerd and all over the region west of the Karun River.

Brave combatants of Islam, comprising the Ground Forces, the Air Force and the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, together with the fast-flying combatants of the Airborne Division, self-sacrificing warriors of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and Mobilization forces of the Guards Corps, during a series of coordinated operations with the succor of God and by relying upon the undiminishing power of God, succeeded in crossing the Karun River and breaking the enemy's defense line. Our forces then succeeded in taking over the very important communication and supply highway of Ahvaz-Khorramshahr. At present our forces are moving toward Khuninshahr, with shouts of "God is great" and with divine determination, in order to deliver the final blow to the disintegrating body of Saddam, this mercenary of America.

Since this morning, self-sacrificing pilots of the air force and the ever-vigilant personnel of the air defense units on the southern fronts have succeeded in downing five aggressive planes of the Iraqi Armed Forces at 0750, 1025, 1109, 1240 and 1335 respectively in the Abadan sector.

Our combatants opened fire on the enemy's assembly point in Az-Zubayr and southwest of Hoveyzeh. Positions of Saddam's special forces also came under fire. During these operations so far a large number of enemy troops have been either killed or wounded. Hundreds of them have been taken prisoner by the combatants of Islam. Among the prisoners there are several officers including Second Colonel 'Ali Ashraf 'Ali, the commander of the 1st Battalion of Iraq's 605th Infantry Brigade; Second Colonel Samir 'Abd ar-Razzaq Jasim, the deputy commander of the 1st Battalion of the 506th Brigade; Col 'Abd al-Hakim 'Abd al-Latif, the commander of the 20th Battalion of Iraq's artillery [units].

Apart from destruction of a large number of enemy tanks and personnel carriers, tens of tanks and personnel carriers have been captured by the forces of Islam. Statistics on this equipment and reports on the continuation of the operations will be brought to the attention of the revolutionary and martyr-rearing Islamic nation later.

We hope for final victory of the warriors of Islam and liberation of Jerusalem from the claws of occupying Zionism. We are assisted by God and our victory is nigh.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE 870

LD291720 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Communique 870 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The results of the efforts and sacrifices of the selfless combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the battlefields of good against evil and the disgraceful deeds on the Saddamists during the past 24 hours are hereby brought to the attention of our dear compatriots.

Fighting and the exchange of fire continued throughout the southern fronts and our victorious and heroic combatants on these fronts, while maintaining firepower superiority, controlling the Iraqi forces and frustrating all enemy moves, were in full control of their defensive positions and bravely continue to safeguard those positions. Their artillery and heavy-weapon fire are inflicting losses and casualties on the forces of blasphemy.

Islam's glorious combatants on the Abadan fronts, returning and silencing the fire of the Saddamists, set ablaze and destroyed 18 enemy foxholes and trenches and killed or wounded more than 30 servicemen of the forces of blasphemy.

Our naval heroes on the Abadan and Khorramshahr fronts, opening fire of the positions of the Iraqis, destroyed five light- and heavy-weapon emplacements and killed a number of troops.

Yesterday parts of the city of Abadan were subjected to long-range artillery fire by the Saddamists. Throughout all the country's western fronts a sporadic exchange of fire continued yesterday. On most fronts the heavy-artillery fire of our ground forces prevented the enemy from opening artillery fire and inflicted appreciable losses and casualties on the enemy.

During the exchange of fire on the Ilam fronts our gendarmerie combatants, opening fire on enemy positions, destroyed one enemy tank, one vehicle and six trenches and killed or wounded some 50 Saddamist servicemen.

All air attacks by the aggressive Iraqi Army were frustrated by the antiaircraft units of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran during the past 24 hours.

MINISTRY RELEASES DOCUMENT ON IRAQI 'CRIMES'

LD291316 Tehran IRNA in English 0946 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Tehran, 29 Apr (IRNA) -- The Iranian Foreign Ministry today released a new document on the crimes of the Iraqi regime in connection with the treatment of the Iraqi officials with [as received] Iranian POWs.

In its statement, addressed to the vigilant Iranians and to all peace-seeking states in the world, the Foreign Ministry said that the document was handed over by the representative office of the International Red Cross [IRC] in Iran. According to the document, IRC representatives wrote down names of ten Iranian POWs when inspecting Mosul Camp on Nov. 10, 1980 but since then their fate had remained unknown to anyone. When the case was followed by the IRC representatives, the Iraqi regime alleged that the ten had been released on April 7, 1981 in Chuman region. Later, thanks to the endeavors of the IRC representatives, it was found out that only one of the ten had been released, who had no information about the others.

The Foreign Ministry statement argued that why the Iraqi regime, contrary to the Geneva Convention, had released the POWs in war zones and, if so, why none of the relatives of the said POWs had any information about them.

It further added that the Ba'thist Iraqi regime and its imperialist supporters should know that Saddam's tyrant rule had come to an end.

The statement noted that the attitude of the Iraqis towards the POWs had been one of the most important subjects the Islamic Republic had discussed with the IRC and other revelant international organisations since the outbreak of the Iraq-imposed war.

It concluded by saying that the Islamic Republic believed that the Iraqi regime had martyred the said Iranian POWs and allegations on their release were a pretext to prevent Saddam's imminent downfall.

Although Iran has already proposed to the International Red Cross for the families visits to Iraqi and Iranian POWs, so far no word has been said from the Iraqi side. According to the proposal, around 100,000 Iraqis could have visited some 23,000 Iraqi POWs in Iran while relatives of about 2,500 Iranian POWs could have travelled to Iraq.

Iran made such a suggestion when the Iraqi POWs numbered more that ten times the Iranian POWs. Under the plan, Kuwait and Turkey were the two countries where the exchange of families was due to take place. However, Iran has announced to even accept POW's families living outside Iraq in light of the Iraqi regime's refusal to let those inside Iraq to travel to Iran. [sentence as received]

Moreover, the Islamic Republic has recently announced its readiness to accept families of the Iraqi POWs in spite of the Iraqi regime's refusal to make any proper response for the visit of the relatives of the Iranian POWs in Iraq.

IRNA: KURDS SUCCESSFULLY ATTACK IRAQI BASES

LD291950 Tehran IRNA in English 1654 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Bakhtaran, 29 Apr (IRNA) -- A group of Kurdish combatants of Iraq attacked an Iraqi forces' base in Sulaymaniyah, northeastern Iraq, causing considerable casualties.

Also, a group of Iraqi Kurdish Muslims in the Iraqi region of Kani Askan smashed an Iraqi tank with its crew and returned to their base safely.

The Kurdish Muslim mujahidin, increasing their attacks on Iraqi bases recently, smashed one vehicle and killed 18 Iraqi soldiers in the Iraqi town of Barznjah on April 21st.

RAFSANJANI, SPEAKS ON STATUS OF GUARDS CORPS

LD291746 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Speech by Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani at 29 April Majlis session -- recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. As today the constitution of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps is being discussed in the Majlis and as its work is being completed in the Majlis, I will explain some issues surrounding the constitution which have been raised in connection with the Guards and Mobilization Corps.

When this constitution was being discussed -- as many of the dear guards are engaged in the war efforts at the front and behind the fronts and did not have an opportunity to study the constitution -- a number of Satans, a number of hostile people or some ignorant friends alleged in the Guards Corps that in the Defense Committee a certain group had decided to limit the Guards Corps or to weaken its connection with Khomeyni, or to get it tied up in paperwork and bureaucracy, and other such allegations.

Last night, some of the guards commanders came to the Majlis and talked to these gentlemen and discovered that most of them had a wrong understanding of the issue. They were asked which parts of the constitution they opposed. Fortunately, they could not find even one clause in this constitution which was objectionable. They were assured that the Islamic Consultative Assembly and the Defense Committee are fully conscious of the great mission of the Guards Corps and that no one can deny their services.

I cannot claim to have had any role in the drafting of this constitution but I must thank all those who have taken this trouble. The fact that an independent minister has been envisaged for the Guards Corps proves that the Islamic Consultative Assembly attaches great importance to the Guards Corps. Fortunately, this proposal was made by the brothers from the Guards Corps at a high level and the Defense Committee agreed with it and the Majlis approved it.

One of the worries of the corps was that the powers of the ministers of the Guards Corps are greater than necessary. Fortunately, the Majlis adopted a logical stance and took away the planning and programming powers from the minister, although so far the person to whom these powers should be given has not been decided on and we should think about that. It took away the engineering department from the ministry and put it under the command structure [as heard].

Another minor objection was that the decrees from the appointment of some of the lower units were to issued by the minister. This was also taken away from the minister.

The mission of the Guards Corps, which is based on fighting against the counterrevolutionaries, has been spelled out in the first part of the constitution. The propagation and preaching of Islam which has not been bestowed by the Majlis upon any organization throughout the country except the Ministry of Guidance, has been entrusted to the guards and a unit in the corps has been envisaged in charge of teaching Islam.

The Mobilization of the Oppressed, which has a great popular function, which trains, administers and organizes our best youth and which is the greatest force and the source of contact with the people and which requires the most important resources, has been put under the supervision of the Guards Corps.

In this constitution the cooperation of the guards with the armed forces during the war and with the gendarmerie and police in the security affairs of the country has been foreseen.

In connection with its links with Khomeyni, the Guards Corps will be connected with him through two very strong channels: one, through the appointment of the commander, and the other, through the appointment of a representative who takes part in the council and who possesses the right of veto in connection with the religious issues, something which does not exist in any other organization.

I do not know whether those who create doubt in the minds of our dear brothers in the lower ranks are not the same as those who created animosity and clashes among the Ows and Khazraj [two of the tribes who initially supported Muhammad when he was in Medina], and whether those who allege that there is an inclination in the Majlis to weaken the Guards Corps are not those very people who wish to put the guards in a position which endangers its future. The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps is the apple of our eye and the Islamic Consultative Assembly is the apple of the eye of the Guards Corps.

One of the guards commanders who came to the Majlis Defense Committee most emphatically said something which puts an end to the efforts of those who wish to hatch a conspiracy. He said: In accordance with our ideology and our belief we will accept and implement without the slightest hesitation and with great joy everything which is approved by the Majlis and which is decided by the representatives of the people.

If we feel that we should make any points we will do so during the discussions; and of course this is quite correct. Their representative was here and was in the committee.

A constitution has been drawn up. Of course, I do not claim that this constitution is completely free of defects. Every constitution and everything which is approved by the Majlis and is made law may have some defects. This should be seen in practice. It is not the same as the fundamental constitution.

It is an ordinary law and can be corrected at any time. The constitutions of various organizations are something new and we have not had too much experience with them and they will be corrected in the future.

Therefore, on the whole, I believe that this constitution is in the interest and for the good of the Guards Corps. The Guards Corps will now enjoy powers and prerogatives and guidelines which it did not possess before from a legal point of view. It is the first step toward strengthening the position and confirming the mission of the Guards Corps and, God willing, it will evolve further.

MONTAZERI COMMENTS ON JOB OF GUARDS CORPS

LD291618 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report from Qom, the officials in charge of the education of the clergy, the political and ideological official of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, together with the representatives of the imam in the Guards Corps, and a number of the commanders of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps met with Ayatollah Montazeri in Qom after the nationwide seminar of the commanders of the corps yesterday.

In this meeting, while emphasizing the importance of convening such seminars for consultation, while pointing out that our time should not be spent chanting slogans, and while emphasizing the critical and fundamental role of the Guards Crops which is an organization which has emanated from the heart of the Islamic revolution, Ayatollah Montazeri said: It is never the duty of the Guards Corps to interfere in minor issues and differences which should be dealt with by the courts. The mission of the guards is to safeguard the revolution against the international conspiracies of the enemies of Islam and the superpowers both within and outside the country.

It is obvious that, like Islam itself, this mission is not limited to any particular boundary or border. In fact, the role of the Guards Corps is not merely to protect our soil and territory. In law this duty has been entrusted to the armed forces and the gendarmerie. The Guards Corps should bring its ideological message to the ears of all deprived and oppressed people. At the moment, both the Eastern and Western enemies of Islam have a similar position toward our Islamic revolution.

Further on in his speech, while emphasizing the effective role of the Guards Corps, Ayatollah Montazeri said: I do not wish to comment about the law governing the guards. This is the duty of the Islamic Consultative Assembly and the esteemed Majlis deputies are paying attention to it. However, what I wish to emphasize is the sanctity of Islamic revolution organizations. They should not be destroyed and they should not be subjected to formalities and customary paperwork and bureaucracy. These organizations, such as the reconstruction crusade, the Guards Corps and Islamic revolution courts, should be free of restrictions so that they can serve the Islamic revolution and the country. Of course, they should be guided by and harmonized with state organizations.

Today the expectations of the people from the Guards Corps and other Islamic revolution organizations are the same as their expectations for the clergy. Great attention should be paid to the fact that no mistakes, no mental or practical deviations creep into their work.

Therefore, the iman, may his shadow continue, has appointed some representatives who while guiding them will also supervise them fully.

The guards brothers should make sure that they do not arrest offenders or individuals who have deviated, on their own initiative and without legal decrees. Your behavior should express Islamic and ideological order and discipline; and while dealing with such an individual you should fully implement Islamic standards.

DPRK PREMIER, DELEGATION CONCLUDE VISIT

Talks End

LD281240 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Excerpt] The Central News Unit reports that following the recent talks between the DPRK premier and his accompanying economic delegation and the diplomatic and economic authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the two sides completed the last round of their talks, summing up the results of the talks held by the various committees of the two countries and preparing the documents for commercial and industrial cooperation between the two countries.

Behzad Nabavi, minister of state for executive affairs, and Kazempur-Ardabili, economic under secretary, for Iran and the vice premier and other Korean officials for the DPRK attended today's talks.

According to this report, DPRK Premier Yi Chong-ok, who heads the Korean delegations to the Tehran talks, met and conferred with Minister of Industries Hashemi at the former's residence.

Oil, Other Agreements

LD291434 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, after 4 days of talks between the high-ranking DPRK delegation and officials of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this afternoon a protocol was signed between the Governments of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the DPRK. The protocol was signed by Mr Mir-Hoseyn Musavi and Mr Yi Chong-ok, the prime ministers of the two countries. With the signing of this protocol, the visit of the DPRK prime minister and the delegation accompanying him to Tehran came to an end and the Korean delegation left Tehran and was officially seen off by Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi and a number of officials of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

During their stay in Tehran, the DPRK prime minister and the delegation accompanying him met with Mr Khamene'i, the president, and Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly of Iran. This delegation also met with the ministers of foreign affairs, commerce, oil, energy, industries, roads and transportation and had discussions with them about issues of mutual interest to the two countries.

During the visit of the high-ranking DPRK delegation in Tehran, Mr Kong Chin-t'ae, the DPRK vice premier in charge of economic affairs, and Mr Behzad Nabavi, the Iranian minister of state in charge of executive affairs, led the discussions in three different economic committees. In the first committee, which dealt with industry, commerce, mines and agriculture, some commercial agreements were reached according to which the DPRK will sell to Iran during each of the following 3 years 1,000 agricultural machines for transplanting rice, 1,500 water pumps, a quantity of pipe joints [as heard], iron sheets, pipes, equipment for smelting lead and zinc, electronic motors, transformers and other industrial equipment.

In the same committee, the two countries agreed to continue their former agreement regarding the purchase of 20,000 tons of fish by Iran, with the possibility of increasing this amount. Iran also presented to the Korean officials its requests about industrial cooperation between the two countries.

In the committee on energy, roads and transportation some discussions were held regarding the purchase of equipment needed by the power and hydropower industries, such as hydroelectric generators, and the possibility of DPRK participation in tenders concerning the construction of ports, dams and electricity transmission lines. It was decided that delegations of relevant specialists should follow up the possibilities of such cooperation.

According to the agreements which were reached in the oil committee, the DPRK will purchase during the next 4 years 1 million tons of oil from Iran each year, 4 million tons in the 4 years. According to this report, the agreement for the purchase of 1 million tons of oil during the current year was signed last month by officials of the two countries in Tehran. The agreements for the purchase of oil in the coming years will be signed on a year-by-year basis. According to the same report, the price of the Iranian oil will be the price set by the government at the time of the shipment. The payment for this oil will be made in goods imported from the DPRK as well as in accordance with an agreement which will be signed by the two countries for a separate mode of payment.

Musavi Interview

LD291816 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Excerpts] A high-level DPRK delegation led by Premier Yi Chong-ok concluded its visit to Tehran today and departed. Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi and a number of Iranian officials were at the airport for the DPRK delegation's departure. The signing of a letter of understanding marked the conclusion of the delegation's visit to Iran. This protocol was signed by Prime Minister Musavi and his Korean counterpart, Yi Chong-ok, on behalf of their respective governments.

A Central News Unit correspondent spoke to Prime Minister Musavi at the airport on the outcome of the DPRK delegation's visit to Iran.

[Begin recording] [Question] Prime Minister Musavi, please tell us about the major topics discussed and about the protocol that was signed.

[Answer] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The protocol we signed has several sections. One section is related to the sale of 3 million tons of oil to the DPRK in exchange for which [words indistinct] and technology. Other sections of the protocol concern the talks conducted by the Iran-DPRK joint committees on possible areas of economic cooperation between the two countries. The talks were aimed at paving the way for greater trade between our two countries in the interest of our peoples. The point I would like to emphasize is that although we held useful talks on political matters, the protocol we signed is more economic than political.

[question indistinct]

[Answer] [Words indistinct] we had previously sold 1 million tons of crude to the DPRK. We have now decided to sell an additional 3 million tons, for a grand total of 4 million tons. Delivery of the crude will begin next year at a rate of 1 million tons per year. This sale is on the basis of barter trade. From now on the joint committees will try to ascertain our country's needs and requirements and try to satisfy them in the DPRK market in order to enable us to continue to implement our agreement on the basis of barter trade.

[Question] In view of this protocol, how do you see the future of our relations with the DPRK?

[Answer] In general, our relations with the DPRK are good. This is because -- as we felt in our talks with the delegation -- the DPRK has been acting to a large extent independently, independent from East and West. Surrounded by the superpowers, the DPRK realizes the danger of an offensive by the neighboring powers. Despite everything, the DPRK is trying to stand on its own feet, to remain independent.

From this angle, DPRK foreign policy is of considerable importance to us. Since the start of the war, the DPRK has been among the few countries that have supported Iran's stand against the imposed war. During this period, we have been able to establish good trade and economic relations with the DPRK, relations to our mutual benefit and to our benefit in particular. All these facts support the notion that we should maintain these relations, try to further them and use them in the interests of our people.

[Question] Thank you very much. [end recording]

KHOMEYNI OFFICE DIRECTIVE ON VISITS, PAYMENT

LD291942 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Statement issued by Imam Khomeyni's office on 29 April]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The public are hereby informed that although many reminders have been issued regarding applications to the office of his eminence the imam, may his blessing continue, our beloved sisters and brothers, ignoring these reminders, have referred to this office and continue to cause inconvenience to themselves and embarassement to those in charge of the imam's office. Therefore, with due respect we announce once again:

1. Please do not apply to this office without prior appointment, because applications for meetings will certainly not be accepted.

2. Those who owe religious sums [vojuh-e shar'i] should as much as possible refer to established advocates throughout Iran and to His Eminence Ayatollah Pasandideh, the proxy and empowered representative of his eminence the imam in Qom.

3. Efforts should be made to write letters to this office only on theological matters because the imam's office will not intervene in other cases. Meanwhile, those in charge of ministries and offices are sincerely requested to make a serious effort to deal with the cases of those referring to them.

4. Those who have no access to His Eminence Ayatollah Pasandideh, may his blessings continue, and who at the same time wish to forward their religious sums through his eminence to his eminence the imam, can pay into this eminence's current account No 2200 in the Islamic Cooperation Institute in Qom.

All the brothers and sisters are sincerely thanked in advance.

[Signed] Imam Khomeyni's office, 29 April 1982

KHOMEYNI IDENTIFIES ECONOMIC PRIORITIES OF STATE

LD292030 Tehran IRNA in English 1940 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Tehran, 28 Apr (IRNA) -- Imam Khomeyni today emphasised that the efforts taken by the Ministry of Roads and Transportation should be mainly devoted to the expansion of roads in the rural areas of the country, particularly in the poor regions. Speaking today to the minister of roads and transportation, Mohammad Hadinezhad-Hoseyniyan, his deputies and other officials of the said ministry, the leader of the Islamic revolution added that such efforts would result in the expansion of agricultural activities and supplying products to the cities as well as increase the income of farmers and the poor masses of the society. This, the imam went on, would moreover facilitate remedial and medical services for the poor masses.

The founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran also stressed the necessity of taking advantage of expertise of committed Muslims in order to reach more self-sufficiency and independence. This meant, the imam added, that the Iranians should be mentally independent, which had been achieved to a large extent. In another part of his speech, Imam Khomeyni said those making efforts to invent things in the world were all similar and human like Iranians, who should be certain that they could do anything they wanted.

He further stated that one should not think that the former regime could not provide services for the oppressed; rather it did not want to, stressed he. Nor did it even think of the oppressed. The only thing the former regime did was to give promises, said the imam.

Imam Khomeyni concluded that one could not see in all of the warfronts even one person from higher classes, and everyone throughout the battlefronts had all come from the poor people to whom belonged the Islamic revolution, and the others were more spectators.

CENTRAL BANK PUBLISHES REPORT ON INFLATION

LD252224 Tehran IRNA in English 2020 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Tehran, 25 Apr (IRNA) -- During the past Iranian year ending March 21 the price index of goods and consumer services rose by an average of 22.8 percent as compared to the preceding year, the economics statistics of the Central Bank announced today. The report further added that the price index of goods and consumer service in urban centres during the period of Feb 21-March 20 rose by 3.7 percent as compared to its preceding period. The reason behond this price rise, according to the Central Bank, was the increase in the price of most foodstuffs, fresh fruits and vegetables, meat, dairy products and other items such as textiles, carpets, clothing, home appliances, cars and gold in urban areas.

Meanwhile, rents in cities also increased. However, the price of goods distributed by revolutionary organizations remained unchanged. Comparing the price of goods during the period of Feb 21-March 20 1982 and the corresponding period the previous year, the report said that during the former period the price index rose by 20 percent. Among the various items, bread rose by [figure indistinct] percent, rice and cereals 13 percent, dairy products 24 percent, meat 30 percent, fish 64 percent, fresh fruit 4 percent, vegetables 44 percent, dried fruit 28 percent, tea 38 percent, and prepared food 33 percent. At the same time the price of eggs and poultry showed a slight decrease. The report added that during the period Feb 21-March 20, 1982, the price of clothing rose by about 20 percent, construction materials 6 percent, construction services 15 percent, housing rents 8 percent, fuel 11 percent, home appliances 39 percent, transportation 42 percent, and gold 83 percent. Meanwhile, the price of medicine and services produced by the government showed no price increase.

BRIEFS

NEW TELEVISION RELAY -- According to a Central News Unit report, thanks to collabortion between the staff of the technical repair and maintenance unit of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Mashhad center and the group engaged in extending the television network of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the 'Aliak television relay system was set up on 9 April this year and officially started work as of 29 April. The relay system transmits the first programs of the Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran on Channel No 7 with a power of 10 watts and brought the 'Aliak, Moshkan, Soltanabad, Robat-e Jaz (Borqabant), Chahak and (Anbarestan) regions between Heyshabur and Savsevar under the coverage of the Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran. [Text] [Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Apr 82 LD]